MADRAS COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ.

VOLUME XIII. WEDNESDAY, November, 15th. 1797. NUMBER 632

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the* ADVERTISEMENTS *which appear under the* OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other* OFFICERS *of* GOVERNMENT, *properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are meant, and must be deemed, to convey* OFFICIAL *and* SUFFICIENT NOTIFICATION *of the* BOARD'S ORDERS *and* RESOLUTIONS, *in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any* SERVANT *of the* COMPANY, *or others to whom such* ORDERS *and* RESOLUTIONS *have a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794. *ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.*

Advertisment.

I. HENRIET,
PROFESSER OF MUSIC,
No. 16
Anderson Street Black-Town.

FOUR Years favored with the protection of this Presidency, begs leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, that he continues to teach the Elements of MUSIC, on the Piano Forte, Violin, Flute, and bass Viol—at the following moderate rates—At his own House 4 Pags. per Month, attending in Black-town, 6 Pags. in the Fort 8, and on the plain 10 Pagodas.

The Piano Forte tuned without repair, 2 Pags. by agreement 1 Pagoda.

He also writes MUSIC, at 1¼ Pagoda a sheet, and Sells Ruled MUSIC PAPER at 1½ Pagoda a Book.

Henriet teaches the French Language Grammatically, at the above rates.

Advertisement.

DOCTOR THOMAS PHIPPARD, late of Muglatore, having died Intestate, Lieut. A. Hughes, Commanding at that Station, has (agreeable to the Articles of War,) taken Charge of his Effects, which will be delivered over to any person Authorised by Law to Receive them.

Muglatore 5th November 1797.

Adverrisement.

DROPPED on Friday Night last, between the Main Guard, and the East Gate, in passing out of the Fort,

THE GOLD CASE OF A WATCH,

any person who may have found it shall (if required) receive two Pagodas more than the intinsic Value of the GOLD, on delivering the CASE to REILLY & ANDERSON.

St. Thomè Street, 14th Nov. 1797.

For Private Sale,

By J. L. Heefke,
AT HIS ROOMS,
VERY GOOD,

MADEIRA,

IN PIPES, AT 95 PAGODAS,
And in Bottles per dozen, 3½,
VERY FINE

HYSON TEA,

per Quarter Chest, at 45
In Catties of 2¼ lb. 2½, and per Single 1lb.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By J. L. Heefke,
AT HIS ROOMS,
On SATURDAY, 18th, Instant,
At 11 o'Clock,

The Undermentioned Articles,
Viz.

JEWELLRY,

CONSISTING OF

ONE Ladies Gold Enamelled Watch, with Chain, Seal and Key, One Gentlemans Gold Watch, with Chain, Key, and Seal, Two Ladies Gold Watch Chains. One Ditto Artificial Diamond Ditto, One Artificial Diamond Necklace, One pair Ditto Earrings, One Agat, Three Elegant Star Pins, and one Engraved Hoop Ring.

ALSO

Some Silver Plate, Consisting of one Large Bowl and Cover, Half a Doz. Table Spoons, One Doz. Desert Ditto, Two Curry Dishes with Covers, Two Tumbler Covers, One Toasting Fork, One Tea Pott, Three Plates, and one Plated Cruit Stand Complete.

At the same time will be sold,

A Choice Collection of New Books, Two Europe Trunks, Some Wearing Aparrel, and a Variety of Other Articles,

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To be sold by Public Auction,
By Brown and Ashton,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
This day WEDNESDAY, the 15th Inst.
At 11 o'Clock,

THE following Articles being the remains of Mr. Kellins Effects, Viz. A Patent Water Engine, some Cutlery a quantity of Garden Seeds, three Boxes of Crown Window Glasses, two Boxes of Coach Plate Glasses, twenty-one Dozens Preserved fruits for tarts, sixty Bottles Pickles, Ten dozen Rasberry, four Dozen Current Jelly, fifty Bottles Peppermint Drops, Comfits, &c. six Bottle Dried Cherries, twelve Dozen fish Sauce, seventy Quart Bottles Capers, sixty Quart Bottles Salad Oil, 53lb of Ambergrease, one Sea Cott, and Sundry other Articles.

ALSO

Some Ladies Toilet Glasses, Cassimere Broad Cloth, One pair Cut Glass Salts, Five Sportsmen's Knives, One Ladies Gold Neck Chain, Fifty Pair of Sciffars, A Piano Forte, A Tenor Violin & flute, some Music, a quantity of Handsome Black Tea Pots, Twelve Gross of Pearls, & a quantity of Childrens Toys.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Brown & Ashton,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY, the 18th. Instant,
At 11 o'Clock,
By Order of the Administrators to the Estate of
MR. ROBERT KELLIN, DECEASED,

A LARGE Quantity of Beads of various sorts, particularly adapted for the Pegu and other Eastern Markets.

ALSO

A Quantity of Jangoons.

To be sold by Public Auction.
By Brown and Ashton,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY, the 18th. Instant,
At 11 o'Clock;

The following Articles,
Viz.

ONE Mahogany tool Chest, a large Quantity of China Ware, some bed Ticking, a quantity of Ladies and Gentlemens Dressing Cases, and Sundry other Articles.

A CARD,

R. LORING,
Respectfully acquaints her Friends and the Public.
THAT THE BUSINESS
OF
THE LATE
Mrs, Laney & Herself,

Will be continued with every exertion, to merit the favours of those, who will honor her with their commands.

Madras: 10th November 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright, Hurst and Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On SATURDAY next, the 18th Instant,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
TO CLOSE SUNDRY CONCERNS,
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK,
An extensive and valuable Collection,
OF

BOOKS & NOVELS,

Bound in Calf and Lettered.

ALSO

A Number of Enticks Dictionaries, Copy Books, Spelling Books, English Grammers.

CATALOGUES,

may be had on Application at the Auction Room.

Leamy and Reynolds,

EARNESTLY request those Gentlemen who have not paid their accounts, will favour them with the amount.

Fort St. George, 24th Oct. 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright, Hurst and Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th November,
Sale to Commence at 11 o'Clock,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF

TOY'S.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright Hurst, & Branson,
On WEDNESDAY, next, the 22d. Inst.
By Order of
Messrs. Dring, Gordon & Connell.
To Close the Consignment Received by them on the Ship

WHITE EAGLE,

SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 12 o'Clock,
SIX CHESTS OF

FRENCH CLARET,

(Real La Fite,)
Six Ditto Ditto Chateau Margeau,
THE WHOLE IN LOTS OF
Three Dozens,

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright Hurst, & Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On WEDNESDAY, the 22d. Instant,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
to close the concern per the

HARRIOT,

Sale to Commence at 11 o'Clock,
THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

SIX Mahogany Oval Breakfast Tables—Six Mahogany Oval Loo Tables—Eighteen Mahogany Wine Coolers—130 Dozen Packs of Cards—Two Crimson Silk Sashes—Twenty-six Scarlet and Gold Sword Knots—Twenty Dozen pints Sweet Oil—Five Dozen of Bottled Fruit for Tarts—Seven Cases of Pickles—Three Dozen Case Bottles of Pickles—Eighteen Bots. Essences for Meat—and Two Casks of Vineger.

A Quantity of Candied Almonds—Diagree and Cinnamon Almonds in Decanters.

Six Dozen Bottles of Cheries in Brandy from Hoffman—Eighteen Bottles of Tasteless Salts—Twenty-nine Bottles Magnesia, and 120 Bottles of Calcined Magnesia.

Sets of White Ivory Handled Knives and Forks—Do. Black, Horn Do.—Do. Wood Do. —A Quantity of Sham Stag Cuttoes—Buffalo Pen Knives—Horns and Sciffars.

AND

Forty Dozen of Cyder in Stone Bottles.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Dividend of [illegible] ty Thousand ([illegible]0) Pagodas will be made [illegible] the 15th of the M[illegible] to the Private Creditors of H[illegible] ighness the NAB[illegible] of the CARNATICK, on the p[illegible] nciple of Distributi[illegible] which heretofore obtained with [illegible] spect to these Credi[illegible].

By Order of the Right H[illegible] able the President in Council.

J. WE[illegible]
SEC. T[illegible]

Fort St. George [illegible] th Nov. 1797.

To the CREDITORS *of His Highness the* NABOB, *of the* CARNTICK, *in the New Consolidated Debt of 1797.*

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to Declare a Dividued of Eighty Thousand (80,000) Pagodas to the Creditors of His Highness the NABOB of the CARNTICK, in the New Consolidated Debt of 1797, being Pagodas 1 16 90 3 1-2 1-6ths per Cent. in further part of Principal.—Notice is hereby given that the same will be issued on the 15th Instant.—In Order to prepare the Dividend [illegible] Transfer Book will be [illegible] this Month.

THE FOURTH,

MADRAS ASYLUM,
AND

ROAD LOTTERY,

DIVIDED INTO
Six Thousand Tickets,
AND IN
Two Classes,
FOR ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS,
Under the Managment and Directions
OF

MESSRS. *Kindersley, Watts & Co.*
Colt, Baker, Day & Co.
Chase, Sewell & Chase.
Tulloh, Brodie & Co.
Dring, Gordon & Connell,
Stephens & Cockell,
Satur & D' Monte.
Jacob Aratoon,
AND
Aviet Seth.

THE Wholenett proceeds to be appropriated to the Repair of the ROADS, in the Vicinity of *Madras,* and to other purposes of,

PUBLIC BENEFIT.

SCHEME,

FIRST CLASS,

1	Prize	of	2000	2000
6	Do.	of	100	600
30	Do.	of	50	1500
960	Do.	of	15	14,400
1000				20,000

SECOND CLASS,

	1	Prize of	10,000	10,000
	2	Ditto of	2000	4000
	8	Ditto of	500	4000
	20	Ditto of	100	2000
	40	Ditto of	50	2000
	1920	Ditto of	25	48,000
1st Day,	1	Prize allotted to the first Drawn.		1000
	1	Ditto do Last do		1000
5th Day,	1	Ditto do First do		500
	1	Ditto do Last do		500
10th Day,	1	Ditto do First do		500
	1	Ditto do Last do		500
15th Day,	1	Ditto do First do		500
	1	Ditto do Last do		500
20th Day,	1	Ditto do Last do		5,000
	2000	Prizes		80,000
	3000	Blanks	Star Pags.	100,000
	5000	Tickets,		

The Price of a Ticket in the First Class Pags. 10

The additional Sum of a Ticket, Bought & not drawn in the First Class, Pagodas 8,

The Price of a Ticket after the Drawing of the 1st Class 18.

COMPUTATION.

6000 Tickets at 10 Pagodas each	60,000
[illegible]00 Deduct of the 1st Class,	
5000 at the additio[illegible] Sum of 8 Pags.	40,000
Star Pags.	100,000

The Tickets will be ready for sale on the 1st of December, and may be had at Madras, at the Carnatic Bank, and the Agents Office at Calcutta of Messrs Fairlie, Gilmore and Co. and at Bombay of James Tate Esq.

The Funds will be Lodged in the Carnatic Bank, where the Prizes will be paid after a Deduction of 10 per Cent. *Viz.* The Prizes of the first Class 15 Days after the Drawing of that Class, and those of the second Cl[illegible] after the Conclusion [illegible]

The [illegible]

th[illegible]

COLONEL FULLARTON.

The following Speech of Col. Fullarton, from its excentricity, ſeems deſerving of notice. It forms part of the debate on Mr. Fox's motion, relating to the State of Ireland.

Colonel Fullarton ſaid—Whatever ideas any one may entertain reſpecting the merits or demerits of the preſent Motion, it cannot fail to appear extraordinary, that in the actual circumſtances of Great Britain and Ireland, this ſhould be the firſt queſtion brought before the Houſe, which has any connection with Invaſion, Preparation, or Commotion, as applicable to either Country.

In this Capital, we are ſo bewildered with the diminiſhed dignity of *Abraham Newland's* Signature, ſo overwhemed with the calamity which has befallen the Bank, that we ſeem intirely to have forgotten all idea of Invaſion or Commotion, as if the whole body of United Iriſhmen were ſuddenly transformed into a generation of lambs, or as if the whole French Nation were not leſs Miraculously transformed into a peaceful race like the people called Quakers.

But let me aſk, are we or are we not, on the eve, and in the criſis of impending Invaſion and Commotion, as reſpecting Ireland? If we are not, I ſhall beg pardon and ſit down. But if we are, how prepoſterous is the conduct of thoſe, who have waſted the precious moments that ought to have been dedicated to purpoſes of urgent preparation—who have waſted them in an idle and pernicious war of words, on ſubjects neither connected with Invaſion, Preparation, or Precaution.

We ſeem to emulate the moſt diſcordant Periods of the Roman Hiſtory, deſcribed by *Quintus Capitolinus*, when diſſentions between Ariſtocrats and Democrats, between Debtors and Creditors, condering Non-payments and Inſolvency, although there were no *Abraham Newlands* in thoſe days, roſe to ſuch a height, that the Enemy was at the gate, and no one would ſtir to repel the Invader.

I beg to know, where is the difference between our conduct and that of the Dutch Burgomaſters in 1794, when they paſſively ſuffered the French to Invade and occupy their Territory? The Dutch Burgomaſters ſat with tobacco pipes in their mouths; they ſaid little and did nothing, except to counteract each other.

We, it is true, ſit without tobacco pipes in our mouths, and we ſay a great deal; but as for doing, acting, or exerting, there we are Amſterdam—a par with the Burgomaſters of [illegible] we change our conduct, we ſhall deſerve to ſhare their fate.

I came lately from a diſtant part of the Country, nearly and locally intereſted in the fate of Ireland.—There, things are ſeen through a very different medium from that which is looked through by thoſe who have loſt their way in the fogs of London.

When I came into this Houſe, it appeared to me as if I came into an Aſſembly where a number of perſons had been benumbed by a torpedo, or ſtruck by a paralytic affection, which palſies all their limbs, cripples their energies and powers of action, and leaves nothing free and vigorous about them but their tongues.—Theſe, we ſeem to uſe, not for purpoſes of conciliation and preparation ſo eſſential on the preſent emergency, but we uſe them, like the degenerate and loquacious Greeks, in the lower and corrupt ages, in the days of the Comenas and Porphyrogeniti, who were ſo intent on idle diſputation, that they perſiſted in it at the very moment when deſperate invaders were actually in motion to attack Byzantium and occupy the Empire.

I ſhall only add, that if this Houſe perſiſts in its preſent ſyſtem—if one ſide of the Houſe maintains that Invaſion is a bugbear; and the other ſide maintains that it is an exaggerated apprehenſion—if one ſide neglects all efficient preparation as a work of ſupererogation, and the other treats all ideas of internal diſaffection and commotion as a chimera, then both ſides will forfeit all confidence with the Public; then the calamity which has befallen the Bank of England will ceaſe to be a primary [illegible]ration; then, General *Hoche* with [illegible],000, or 200,000 Carmagnols, will find no difficulty in making good their lodgements in different quarters of theſe Kingdoms.

General *Hoche* will find in the Province of Ulſter alone, above 50,000 Iriſhmen united, with pikes in their hands, and with arms concealed, buſily employed in ſecret [illegible] and nightly drills, in order to qualify themſelves to reinforce the French Army.

This is no ſecret, it can be none, except in London; theſe people have long ago communicated their force, their numbers, intention, to the Government of France; while we ſit here, like ſilly pheaſants, who hide their heads under a buſh, and then think that their whole bodies are protected.

[illegible] an end to paliatives and [illegible]

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

THE *following Letter from this Gallant Officer to* GENERAL PICHEGRU, PRESIDENT *of the* COUNCIL *of* FIVE HUNDRED, *has been publiſhed in all the Paris Papers.*

" When I learn in my Priſon that Pichegru is elected Preſid[illegible] of one of the Councils, and Barbe Marbois of the other, I rejoice—becauſe this homage paid to virtue, to probity, and to talents, affords me a hope that moderation and humanity will reign in France; and eſtabliſh harmony between our two Nations, formed to eſteem each other.

" I recollect that the non-execution of the decree of death paſſed againſt the Engliſh priſoners of war, was partly due to your firmneſs and humanity. You prevented this blot of barbariſm from being fixed on your Nation.

" I am a priſoner of war—I did not ſurrender my arms till after an obſtinate reſiſtance, and till honour commanded me to do ſo; perſons have pretended to cavil about the weakneſs of my detachment, which dared to meaſure its ſtrength during three quarters of an hour with thoſe that ſurrounded us.

I have been impriſoned as a criminal, and I have ſuffered all the rigours of a ſolitary confinement during thirteen months. I have made repeated application to the Miniſter of Marine, having been taken at Sea; to which however, he has never deigned to give me an anſwer. I ſent a deſcription of my ſituation to the Executive Directory without any effect.

" At the expiration of the firſt ſeven months of my detention, the Miniſter of Juſtice ſent a juſtice of the Peace to me, who interrogated me on a vague charge of having done ſomething contrary to the Laws of Nations.

The Juſtice of the Peace, clearly convinced that the Government had been deceived by exaggerated reports, and ſtruck with the abſurdity of thus proceeding againſt an Officer for the common events of war, formally promiſed to procure, if not my liberty, at leaſt ſome ameloration of the rigour of my confinement. Since that, ſix months have paſſed, and I have heard nothing from him.

" The accuſation broght forward by the Juſtice of the Peace was, that I was the enemy of the Republic. You know, General, that with MILITARY MEN, the word ENEMY has merely *a technical ſignification*, without expreſſing the leaſt character of *hatred*—you will readily admit this principe, the reſult of which is, that I ought not to be perſecuted for the injury I have been enabed to do whilſt I carried arms againſt you.

" I truſt the Council will not be offended if I do not addreſs myſelf to them in the language of a ſuppliant. Accuſtomed, owing to my Engliſh education, to reſpect every power for the good it does, and not for the injury it may wiſh to do me, I think it neceſſary to ſtate my exact ſituation—beſides it would be an inſult to the Council to ſolicit its juſtice and humanity as a favour, by appearing to entertain a doubt of its earneſt deſire to manifeſt both! no; notwithſtanding every thing I have ſuffered, I have not the leaſt doubt of French generoſity—I only complain that it has not a free courſe.

" The doors of my priſon are ſhut to thoſe who, having been my priſoners in England, would, I make no doubt, afford me (now that in my turn, I have need of them) the ſame conſolations that I offered them.

" I am fearful that this example of rigour will get into uſage between the two Nations, by repriſals being made. I have done every thing in my power to prevent it in order that the baſe paſſions may not take place of thoſe of a nobler nature, by which the Military of every country ought to be animated.

" You will find, by the annexed papers, that the exchange of Priſoners has been delayed Eight months by this refuſal to ſet me at liberty:—Thus, whilſt I ſpeak to you of my own misfortunes, I bring to your recollection thoſe of ten thouſand Frenchmen. It is rather your influence I aſk, than any act from you as a body, unleſs indeed, you would decide the queſtion, whether the Miniſter of Juſtice has a right to make a Stranger ſuffer under Laws of which he is ignorant, and at the ſame time to violate every principle, by prolonging a ſecret which deprives him of all Counſel, and of every means of defence:

" I reſpect too much the *demarcation* of powers, not to acknowledge that, as a Priſoner of War I am entirely at the diſpoſal of the Executive Government, but it is doubtleſs occupied too much with affairs of importance, to attend to an individual.

" I beg you, Citizen Preſident, to be convinced of my veneration for the auguſt character of a Repreſentative of the French people, and to accept this teſtimony of my eſteem for you perſonally.

" Your Priſoner,

(Signed) " W. SIDNEY SMITH."

IMPERIAL AULIC DECREE.

After various fruitleſs efforts, and the removal of manifold obſtacles, the glad proſpects of a general peace with the Empire have ad[illegible] ſo long and ſo ardently [illegible] Catholic Majeſty,

" In the Preliminaries of Peace, ſigned the 18th April, by the Imperial, Royal, and French Plenipotentiaries, which are now reſpectively ratified, as alſo in conſequence of the advice of the Empire of the 3d July, 1795, ratified by his Imperial Majeſty, and delegating to him, with reſpectful confidence, the firſt overtures of peace, it has been deliberated upon the ſaid introduction to the General peace of the Empire, and in order to ſecure a ſafe and equitable peace, it has been ſtipulated, that, from the day of ſigning, all Hoſtilities between the German Empire and France ſhall ceaſe, and that a Congreſs, conſiſting of the reſpective Plenipotentiaries ſhall be appointed, and a peace be concluded on the baſis of the integrity of the Empire.

His Majeſty the Emperor, having at heart, that peace be reſtored to the German Empire and France, and the Executive Directory of the French Republic wiſhing likewiſe to manifeſt to his Imperial Majeſty their deſire of founding the ſaid peace upon ſolid and equitable baſes, agree to a ceſſation of hoſtilities between the Germanic Empire and France, to begin from this day. A Congreſs ſhall be held, formed of the reſpective Plenipotentiaries, to treat upon and conclude a definitive peace between the two powers, on the baſis of the integrity of the Empire.

As to the place of Congreſs, the negociation for fixing upon a convenient place for the Congreſs of the General Peace of the Empire are ſtill going on.—His Imperial Majeſty reſerves, to himſelf and is in hopes of ſoon communicating the reſult of thoſe negociations to the Diet, and of being likewiſe able, as Executor of the *concluſum* of the Empire, to appoint the time for ſending the Plenipotentiaries to the place of Congreſs, while the deputed States, ſhall ſtrive in the interval to forward, on their part, all that is neceſſary to accelerate the buſineſs, and under the Chief of the Empire, after having ſurvived many Storms, to begin, in the ſpirit of concord and firmneſs, the great work; and to ſecure for Centuries, the Conſtitution and wellfare of Germany, on the baſis of integrity; and according to the ſenſe of the inſtructions of the Empire, by means of a ſafe and equitable peace, to the laſting happineſs of the human Race.

Dated Vienna 18th June.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.
BETWEEN
RUSSIA *and* GREAT BRITAIN.

The perfect freedom of Navigation and Commerce in all their European States, is granted to the ſubjects of both powers, who are to be on an equal footing with the moſt favoured nations. The Engliſh may import all kinds of Wares, not prohibited, into the Ruſſian Provinces, in their own, or hired bottoms, ſtore them in Magazines, or ſell or Exchange them in groſs, without being obliged to become Citizens: the ſame privilege is granted to the Ruſſians in Great Britain and Ireland, where they are at liberty to purchaſe and export every commodity, coined Silver only excepted. The ſubjects of both nations muſt pay the accuſtomed duties upon imports and exports, in Ruſſia or Great Britain, whether the goods are ſhipped in Ruſſian or Britiſh bottoms.

The Engliſh may pay for purchaſes made in Ruſſia in the current coin of the country, which they receive for the goods ſold by them. A free commerce is permitted to the ſubjects of both countries with the States with which either of the contracting parties are or may be at War, upon condition that they ſupply the enemy with no ammunition, and with the exception of thoſe places inveſted or blockaded, by water or land,—Cannons, Mortars, Fire arms, Accoutrements, Salt Petre, &c. are declared contraband articles, and liable to confiſcation; but neither the Ships, Paſſengers, or remainder of the lading are to be retained. If war ſhould take place between the two powers, neither perſons, property, or veſſels, ſhall be ſiezed or confiſcated, but the term of one year, at leaſt, be allowed to the Owners to remove or diſpoſe of their effects. Britiſh Merchants are permitted to build, purchaſe, and hire houſes in Ruſſia, and St. Peterſburgh, Moſcow, Archangel, Riga; Revel, and in the ports of the Black Sea, theſe houſes ſhall be exempt from the quarterage of Troops. The ſame privileges are granted to the Ruſſians in Great Britain and Ireland. In matters of Litigation the Britiſh Merchants ſhall only be ſubject in one Court in Ruſſia viz. The College of Commerce. The books and Papers of the Merchants of both Nations ſhall not be liable to any examination but that of a Court. In every thing generally relative to duties and impoſts, for exports and imports, the ſubjects of both powers, ſhall be treated as the moſt favoured nations. This Treaty ſhall remain in force Eight years, reckoning from the expiration of the laſt treaty of commerce.

FRANCE.

INSTALATION OF BARTHELEMY THE NEW DIRECTOR.

Extract from the Minutes of the Sitting of the Executive Directory on the 6th of June.

In the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, on the 6th of June, at one o'clock, the Members of the Directory, with their Secretary, aſſembled *en coſtume*, in order to receive Citizen Barthelemy, the new Member of the Directory, elected to ſucceed Citizen Letourneur, gone out by lot. The Miniſters, dreſſed *en coſtume*, attended, at the ſame hour, the ſitting of the Directory, for the ſame purpoſe.

After receiving from his new Colleagues the fraternal embrace, Citizen Barthelemy was inſtalled into the office of Member of the Directory, on which he addreſſed his Colleagues to the following effect.

" *Citizens Directors,*

" The firſt ſentiment that occurred to my mind, on recieving from the National Repreſentation the right of a ſeat among them, was a conviction of my incapacity. A diſtant ſpectator of the glory of the French Republic, and ſtruck with admiration at her proſperity, I knew not to what cauſe I ought to aſcribe the exceſs of kindneſs and confidence which called me to the exerciſe of the firſt office in the State. But, ſoon forgetting my incapacity, I became ſenſible of my good fortune: To contribute, at the cloſe of a glorious Revolution, for the conſolidation of its happy effects; to preſide at the execution of the Laws; to co-operate with you and the Legiſlative Body in repairing the miſchief neceſſarily produced by a long and dreadful tempeſt, is to me a glorious and an enviable duty.

Need I mention, that on entering upon my office, I cheriſh the ſanguine hope of finding in the Directory the foundation of General Pacification? I did imagine that after a grand diſplay of power and energy, the French Republic would purſue a juſt and pacific line of conduct, and manifeſt a diſpoſition to treat with her moſt invetrate enemies. The duration of Empires is guaranteed by their juſtice; and juſtice and moderation, after victory, will be the harbinger of that permanent Peace, which ought for ever to confirm and conſolidate the Conſtitution which France has acquired.

" Accept, Citizens Directors, the aſſurance of my inviolable attachment to that Conſtitution. Accept thoſe ſentiments of reſpect and eſteem which are due to your characters. I derive the utmoſt gratification from reflecting, that our union, under the the guidance of the law, will be cemented by reciprocal eſteem, affection, and confidence.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

" The Executive Directory receive among them, with the moſt lively ſentiments of joy, the man whom the confidence of the Repreſentatives of the People has ſelected to participate in their labours. In times of danger and difficulty, you ſucceeded, dear Colleague, in making the Republic reſpected abroad, in ſecuring to her intereſt her old and faithful Allies, and in neutralizing the malignity of thoſe who attempted to incite new enemies againſt her.

" Your extenſive knowledge, and the ſpirit of moderation which influences your conduct, are the ſureſt pledges of the ſucceſs with which you will co-operate with us in the accompliſhment of our principal object, Peace. The ſoundneſs of your principles is likewiſe a pledge, that we may eſtabliſh that deſirable event on a juſt baſis, and on terms honorable.

" Remote from the ſcene of conflicting parties who have ſo long kept the nation in a ſtate of convulſion, you will be an impartial judge; and your efforts, will be a favourable omen of its utter extinction.

" We hope, on a review of the conduct of the Directory, and obſerving the unanimity that prevails among the Members, that you will return eſteem for eſteem, end will join with them in the ſentiments they entertain for the talents, the probity, and civic virtues of their old Colleague Letourneur, which were ſo conſpicuous during the eighteen months that he remained in the eminent ſituation which you are about to fill.

The ceremony was announced to the public by the diſcharge of artillery.

SHERNESS,—1ſt July.

Ceremonial of the Execution of RICHARD PARKER *for Mutiny.*

Yeſterday morning, at eight o'clock, a gun was fired from on board his Majeſty's ſhip L'Eſpion, lying off the garriſon, Vice Admiral Lutwidge's flag-ſhip, and the yellow flag, the ſignal of capital puniſhment, was hoiſted, which was immediately repeated by the Sandwich hoiſting the ſame colour on her foretop. The Sandwich was ſtationed rather above Blackſtakes, the headmoſt ſhip of the fleet.—The garriſon, on the gun firing, were immediately under arms, conſiſting of the Eaſt and Weſt York, and Weſt Norfolk militia; a corps of invalids, and a train of artillery; all of which with fixed bayonets marched out of Sally Port gate, with their colours flying, and proceeded in ſingle files along the South ſhore of the Medway, near to Queenborough, in order to be ſpectators of the event:—all the barrier gates of the garriſon were now ſhut, and each ſhip in the fleet at this time ſent a boat off with a Lieutenant and a party of marines, to attend the Sandwich; and the crews of all were piped to the forecaſtle, and the marines drawn up on the quarter-decks, to be witneſſes of the execution.

The priſoner, who had taken his uſual repaſt in the birth allotted him in the gun room, and paſſed the night in great compoſure, was awaked a little after ſix o'clock *from a ſound ſleep*, by the *Marſhal Provoſt*, who, with a file of marines, compoſed his guard: he roſe with cheerfulneſs, and requeſted permiſſion might be aſked for a barber to attend him, which was granted; he ſoon dreſſed himſelf in a neat ſuit of mourning, (waiſtcoat, excepted,) ſent him by a friend of the name of Templar, wearing his half boots over a pair of black ſilk ſtaockings; he then took his breakfaſt, talked of a will he had written, in which he had bequeathed to his wife a little eſtate he ſaid he was heir to; and after that lamented the misfortune that had been brou[illegible] on the country by the mutiny, but ſolemnly denied having the leaſt connection or correſpondence, with any diſaffected perſon aſhore, and declared that it was chiefly owing to him that the ſhips had not been carried into the enemy's ports!

At half after eight, he was told the Chaplain of the Ship was ready to attend him to prayers upon the quarter deck, which he immediately aſcended, uncovered: at his firſt entrance on the deck, he looked rather paler than common, but ſoon recovered his uſual complexion; he bowed to the Officers, and a chair being allowed him, he ſat down a few moments, and ſteadily ſurveyed the military array of marines under arms round the deck; he then aroſe, and told the Clergyman he wiſhed to attend him. The Chaplain informed him him he had ſelected two pſalms appropriate to his ſituation, to which the priſoner aſſenting, ſaid, " *And, with your permiſſion Sir, I will add a third*;" and named the 51ſt, that beautiful confeſſional of David, imploring of forgiveneſs, " Have mercy upon me, O God, after thy great goodneſs; according to the multitude of thy mercies, do away mine offences," &c.

He then recited each alternate verſe in a manner peculiarly impreſſive—At nine o'clock the preparatory gun was fired from L'Eſpion, which he heard without the ſmalleſt emotion.—Prayers being ſoon after cloſed, he roſe, and aſked Captain Moſs, " if he might be indulged with a glaſs of white wine?" which being immediately granted, he took it, and, lifting up his eyes, exclaimed—*I drink, firſt, to the ſalvation of my ſoul,—and next, to the forgiveneſs of all my enemies*,"—Addreſſing himſelf to Captain Moſs, he ſaid," *he hoped he would ſhake hands with him*;" which the Captain did; he then deſired " *that he might be remembered to his companions on board the Neptune; with his laſt dying entreaty to them to prepare for their deſtiny, and refrain from unbecoming levity!*"—His arms being now bound, the ſolemn proceſſion moved from the quarter-deck to the forecaſtle, in the following order:

1. The Boatſwain and Mates.
2. The Marſhal Provoſt, his ſword in one hand, and the halter in the other.
3. Captain's clerk of the Sandwich, bearing the warrant of execution, under the Vice-Admiral's ſeal.
4. The Rev. Mr. Atherton, Chaplain of the Sandwich, in his robes.
5. The Priſoner in mourning, walking with a firm deportment.
6. The ſhip's Maſter at arms, with his drawn cutlaſs.
7. Captain Moſs and his Officers, with two or three other gentleman, who were admitted on board.

The whole paſſed though to a platform erected on the cat-head, with an elevated projection. Arriving there, he knelt with the Chaplain, aud joined in ſome devout ejaculations; to all of which, he repeated loudly " *Amen*." Riſing again, the Admiral's warrant of execution, addreſſed to Captain Moſs, was now read by the Clerk, in which the ſentence of the Court Martial, Order of the Board of Admiralty, and his Majeſty's approbation of the whole of proceedings, were fully recited, which the Priſoner heard with great attention, and bowed his head, as if in aſſent, at the cloſe of it.

He now aſked the Captain, " *whether he might be allowed to ſpeak?*" and immediately apprehending his intention might be miſconceived, he added, " *I am not going, Sir, to addreſs the Ship's company! I wiſh only to declare, that,* " *I acknowledge the juſtice of the ſentence under which I ſuffer, and I hope my death may be deemed a ſufficient attonement, and ſave the lives of others*" He now requeſted "*a minute to collect himſelf*," and knelt down alone about that ſpace of time: then riſing up ſaid " *I am ready*," and holding his head up with conſiderable dignity, ſaid to the Boatſwain's mate. " *Take off my Handkerchief*; (of black ſilk) which being done, the Marſhal Provoſt placed the halter over his head (which had been prepared with greaſe), but doing it aukwardly, the Priſoner ſaid rather pettiſhly to the Boatſwain's mate, " *Do you do it, for he ſeems to know nothing about it!*" The halter was then ſpliced to the reeved rope.

All this being adjuſted, the Marſhal attempted to put a cap on, which he refuſed, but on being told it was indiſpenſable, he ſubmitted, requeſting it might not be pulled over his eyes until he deſired it. He then turned round, for the laſt time, and gave a ſteady look at his ſhip mates on the fore-caſtle, and, with an affectionate kind of ſmile, nodded his head, and ſaid, " *Good by to you!*" He now ſaid, " *Capt. Moſs, is the gun primed?*"—" It is."—" *Is the match alight?*"—" All is ready." On this he advanced a little, and ſaid, " *Will any gentleman be ſo good as to lend me a white handkerchief for the ſignal.*" After ſome little pauſe, a Gentleman ſtepped forward, and gave him one; to whom bowing, he returned his thanks.

He now aſcended the platform, repeated the ſame queſtions about the gun, evidently to gain the time he wiſhed for the perfect completion of what he had pre-concerted in his own mind, then the cap being drawn over his face, walking by firm degrees up to the extremity of the ſcaffold, he dropt his handkerchief, put his hands in his coat-pockets with great rapidity, and at the moment as he was ſpringing off, *the fatal bow gun fired*, and the reeve rope catching him, run him up, though not with great velocity, to the yardarm.

When ſuſpended about midway, by the elaſticity of the rope, his body appeared extremely convulſed for a few ſeconds, immediately after which no appearance of life remained.—It being tide of ebb, the ſtarboard yard-arm pointed to the Iſle of Grain, where ſcaffolding was erected for ſpectators on ſhore: a conſiderable number of yatchs, cutters and other craft ſurrounded the Sandwich.—The laſt time the priſoner knelt with the Chaplain at the cat-head, thought he made his reſponſes regularly, his attention was particularly directed the whole time to the armed boats of the fleet, which was plying round on duty.

The whole conduct of this awful ceremony was extremely decorious and impreſſive: it was evident, from, the countenances of the crew of the Sandwich, that the general feeling for the fate of their mutinous Conductor was ſuch as might be wiſhed; not a word—and ſcarce a whiſper was heard among them!—That inſtant he was viſible to the garriſon at the yard-arm, the Telegraph was put in motion to announce it to the Admiralty; and from the clearneſs of the atmoſphere and quickneſs of the working, the advice muſt have been received in ſeven minutes.

He ſuffered exactly at half paſt nine, and was lowered down, after hanging at the yard-arm a full hour, when the yellow flag was ſtruck, and his body inſtantly put into a ſhell that had been prepared for it, with all his cloaths on; and ſoon after, it was taken in one the Sandwich is boats, and rowed to the eaſt point of the garriſon, and there being landed, was carried to the new naval burying ground, out of the Red Barrier Gate, leading to Minſter; the coffin-lid was here taken off to the ſpectators for a few minutes; his countenance appeared not much altered, but his eyes were wide open: he was interred exactly at noon.

Thus departed a man, with endowments which all muſt lament were ſo unfortunately miſdirected againſt the intereſts of his country. It is but common juſtice, however, to his character, to acknoweldgement that his decent contrition, and candid acknowledgement of the juſtice of his Sentence, have proved the beſt atonement within his power for his national offence. His laſt words of manly ſubmiſſion cannot fail to have a proper influence on the minds of Britiſh Seamen, delivered by the Leader of their common but deſperate cauſe; and that neither through hopes of mercy, nor fear of death.

The whole ſcene of his laſt hours was of an extraordinary and intereſting nature: it was not the exit of a deſperado, or a diſcomfited pretender; but that of a man who, conſcious of the enormity of his offences, was reſolved at the ſame time to maintain his fortitude to the laſt, which had led him to pre-eminence in the choice of thoſe fellow-ſeamen, who were now to witneſs his laſt exertions!—He was not without a proper awe of the diſſolution that awaited him, and therefore met it with thoſe progreſſive traits of heroiſm, which beſt demonſtrate a firm and gallant mind.

PARKER THE MUTINEER.

Richard Parker, was ſaid to be deſcended from a reſpectable family in Exeter; He obtained a good education, was bred in the Navy, and about the concluſion of the American War, was an acting Lieutenant in one of his Majeſty's Ships. He ſoon came into the poſſeſſion of a conſiderable ſum of money, and ſhortly after went to Scotland, and married a Farmer's daughter in Aberdeenſhire, with whom he received a decent patrimony. At this time, being without employment, he ſoon finiſhed his fortune, and became involved in debt, on account of which he was caſt into Endinburgh jail, where he was at the time the counties were raiſing ſeamen for the Navy. He then entered as one of the Volunteers for Perthſhire, received the Bounty, and was releaſed from Priſon, upon Paying the incarcerating creditor a part of his bounty. He was put on board the Tender then in Leith Roards, Commanded by Captain Watſon, who carried him, with many others, to the Nore. On the paſſage, Captain Watſon, diſtinguiſhed Parker both by his activity and polite addreſs. That he was the ſame perſon known in the mutinous fleet, by the appellation of Admiral Parker, was proved by Captain Watſon himſelf, who, before he laſt ſailed from the Nore for Leith, was ordered by the crew of the Sandwich to come on board, which he did and was then introduced to, and interrogated by Parker, whom he knew at firſt ſight. Parker alſo recollected him, and from this circumſtance he experienced great favour. Parker ordered every man on board to treat Captain Watſon well, ſaying, he was the ſeaman's friend, and had treated him well and that if any man uſed him otherwiſe, he ſhould inſtantly be —(here he pointed t[illegible]e rope at the yard arm.) Captain Watſon too[illegible] opportunity of hinting to Parker the impropriety of his conduct, and the conſequences that might follow it ſeemed to throw a momentary damp upon his ſpirits; but he expreſsed a wiſh to wave the ſubject; and Captain Watſon left him, having obtained permiſſion to proceed on his voyage.

LONDON—June 3d.

A negociation is ſaid to have been on the Tapis, through the principal part of laſt week, for the arrangement of a joint ADMINISTRATION from the oppoſite parties, of which *neither* Mr. PITT, nor Mr. FOX, was to from a part.

It was opened under the immediate recommendation of *a certain Perſonage*, through the medium of LORD THURLOW: a Parliamentarp reform, an abolition of Sinecure places, &c. formed the Preliminary baſis.

The DUKES of BEDFORD and NORTHUMBERLAND, EARL MOIRA and Mr. SHERIDAN on one ſide, and EARL SPENCER, LORD GRENVILLE, and Mr. Sec. DUNDAS, on the other: they had two interviews, and had proceeded to many important arrangements when the negociation ſuddenly broke off, on the nomination of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, on which the future mode of governing that Kingdom evidently turned.

The Earl of Meath died laſt week of the wounds he received in the late duel between his Lordſhip and Colonel Gore.

Letters from Baſle, confirm the report that GENERAL LA FAYATTE his family, Latoor Maubourg, and Bureau Puſy, have been ſet at liberty, and are on their way to Hamburgh.

PORTSMOUTH June 3d 5 P. M.

His Majeſty's Ship Intrepid of 64 Guns, with the outward bound Eaſt Indiamen, are this moment getting under weigh.

We are happy to find that, amidſt the alarming ſpirit of diſaffection which had ſeized ſome ſhips of the North Sea Squadron, others of that fleet have afforded ſtriking examples of unſhaken loyalty, the Glatton, commanded by the Gallant Captain Trollope, ſtands peculiarly diſtinguiſhed. Her veteran crew have not only continued in a ſtate of perfect obedience, but have offered, of their own accord, a reward of 100l. for the detection of any perſon attempting to ſeduce them from their duty.

THE PRINCESS OF WIRTENBERG arrived ſafely at Stutgard on the 24th ultimo. A German Courier brought this intelligence, with letters to the Royal Family, intimating, that the reception of her Royal Highneſs, by her Royal relatives was of the moſt flattering kind.

EARL MORNINGTON's appointment to go to INDIA, did not paſs unanimouſly in the Court of Directors, five or ſix Directors, voted againſt it. The Countess of Mornington, does not accompany her Noble Lord to India.

London,—*17th July.*

No authentic particulars have yet tranſpired reſpecting the progreſs of Lord Malmeſbury's negociation. What ever may be its reſult, as affecting the Political relations of Great Britain and France; the events that are paſſing on the Continent, forbid us to cheriſh the pleaſing hope of the reſtaration of general tranquility.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wedneſday laſt, arrived on Saturday, and if we can judge from the accounts which it brings, every thing threatens a Rupture between the KING of PRUSSIA and the EMPEROR. On the ſide of Bohemia preparations are making of a hoſtile nature, troops were ma[illegible]hing to the frontier towns, and the Fortre[illegible] were ordered to be put into a ſtate of def[illegible]

In ſhort, a diſpute [illegible] to be ariſing [illegible] the Hou[illegible] of Brandenbourg and Auſtria, which of thei[illegible] ſpective Sovereigns ſhall poſſeſs the preponc[illegible]ce in the Emp[illegible] and the [illegible]mbition of Frede[illegible]k, is countenanc[illegible] by the Directory, ſo far a[illegible] his operations, by harraſſing the Emperor w[illegible] the negociations between him and the Rep[illegible]c are pending, will [illegible] ſchemes of the F[illegible]ch Government.

While ambition is thus [illegible]oing the tranquility of the North, the ſpirit of Revolution is rapidly defuſing a change of ſyſtem in the South. At Turin the popular commotion has riſen to ſuch a height as to oblige the King to retire to Mont Caluer, for ſecurity, & BUONAPARTE, *equally ſucceſsful in Politics as in War, has marched an army of ten thouſand men to take poſſeſſion of the* NEAPOLITAN CAPITAL.—GENOA, and VENICE *are completely* Revolutioni[illegible] and it ſeems not improbable th[illegible] Switzerland will [illegible] [illegible] Repub[illegible]

Preliminaries of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic.

The Preliminaries, were agreed upon, between the Arch Duke Charles and Buonaparte in a private garden, which it was previouſly agreed, ſhould be conſidered as neutral. The terms of the Preliminaries are yet a ſecret.

Previous to the Preliminaries being ſigned, the conſternation at Vienna was exceſſive. It is ſaid the Head Quarters of the French Army was only eight Poſts from that City. Moſt, if not all the Royal Family, had quitted the place; and Sir Morton Eden had packed up all his valuables to ſet off. Not a poſt horſe was to be hired on account of the general flight. On the other hand, however, the every beſt precaution had been taken for the defence of the City, in caſe of extremities, and the greateſt loyalty was manifeſted by all deſcriptions of perſons capable of bearing arms.

The expenc s of the preſent war, have already amounted to 185,422,260l.—The intereſt of the funded part of this debt only is 7,615,446l.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—May 20,

Copy of a letter from Admiral Jervis to Evan Neapean Eſq.

Ville de Paris, off Cadiz April 29th.

Sir,

I encloſe, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, Captain Martin's report of the chaſe and capture of two Spaniſh Frigates, which, for the ſkilfulneſs ſhewn in rounding a dangerous ledge of rocks, called the Laga de Cape Rocha, a little to the Northward of Concil, and the deciſion in making the attack after the Frigates were anchored, diſplayed one of the moſt notable actions that ever came under my obſervation.

J. JERVIS.

Irreſiſtable off Cadiz April 30.

Sir,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 26th. at 6 A. M. I gave chaſe, with his Majeſty's Ships under my command, to two Ships in the S. E. in company with the Emerald, and that at half paſt 2 P. M. we attacked them in Conel Bay near Trafalgar, where they had anchored; that at four they ſtruck to his Majeſty's Ships, and proved to be the Spaniſh Frigates Elona, and Nenſa, mounting 36 Guns, and 320 men each, from Havanna bound to Cadiz. The former cut her cables after ſhe had ſtruck, and ran on ſhore and notwithſtanding we got her off, from the damage ſhe received, we were not able to keep her afloat. Part of the Crews left the Ships and got on ſhore.

From every account I have been able to learn, the two Frigates had eighteen men killed and thirty wounded. The Irreſiſtable had one man killed and one wounded.

GEO: MARTIN.

Sir John Jervis, K. B. &c.

London.—*May 31.*

The gallant Poliſh General Koſciuſko is now arrived in the River, on board a Swediſh veſſel, attended by many Poliſh Officers, who are going with him to America. He is incurably wounded in the head, has three bayonet wounds in his back, and part of his thigh carried away by a cannon-ſhot; and, with the excruciating torments thoſe wounds occaſion, as he cannot move himſelf, he amuſes his hours with drawing landſcapes. He ſpeaks with the utmoſt lively gratitude of the preſent Emperor of Ruſſia; and complains that his wouuds were long englected after he was made priſoner.—In the battle that determined the fate of Poland, he placed the Nobles on the two wings, and took himſelf the command of the centre, which conſiſtend of new levies and ſerfs. The Nobles firſt gave way: the centre maintained its ground under the auſpicious valour of the General. This great man determined not to ſurvive his country, and put his laſt piſtol to his own head! It miſſed fire; and he was immediately made priſoner.

SHIP IRIS.

A diſturbance having ariſen on board that ſhip, the Marines as uſual, were called up to quiet it. The Lieutenant was exceedingly active in ſuppreſſing the riot, and finding one man particularly outrageous and inſulting, even after the others had ſubmitted, he cut him down with his ſword. The wife of the man, who was preſent, inſtantly went down below, and taking a large Piſtol, went cooly up to the Lieu[illegible]t, and diſcharged the contents in his belly, which cauſed his immediate death. The [illegible]man is now in ſafe cuſtody.

MILAN,—May 27th.

Marriage of the Roman Clergy.

Several Prelates in the Eccleſiaſtical State, have renounced their vow of celibacy.—Amon[illegible] them, Mons. Soderni was one of the firſt: [illegible] has married the widow of Count Roberto [illegible] Marca.—Monſignor [illegible]ezz[illegible] Belvidere, M[illegible]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 6th.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JUNE 6.

A deſpatch of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, from Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in the Weſt Indies.

His Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, off Porto-Rico, May 2d, 1797.

SIR,

After the reduction of Trinidad, the force deſtined for the expedition againſt Porto-Rico being aſſembled on the 3th of April, the fleet failed from Martinico, and arrived at St. Kitt's on the 10th, where we waited the arrival of Capt. Woolley of his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa, who had been ſent to Tortola and St. Thomas, to procure pilots and guides. This occaſioned the delay of a few days.

On Monday the 17th, we made the Iſland of Porto-Rico, and came to anchor off Congrejois Point. The whole of the North ſide of this Iſland is bounded by a reef, and it was with much difficulty that a narrow channel was diſcovered, about three leagues to the Eaſtward of the town, through which his Majeſty's ſloops the Beaver and Fury, with the lighter veſſels, paſſed into a ſmall bay, in which the troops, on the next morning, were diſembarked with little oppoſition from about a hundred of the enemy, who were concealed in the buſhes at the landing-place. In the afternoon of the ſame day, the troops advanced and took a poſition very favorable for our numbers, with our right to the ſea, and the left to a lagoon, which extends far into the country. The artillery was brought up without loſs of time, and every preparation made to force a paſſage into the Iſland on which the town of Porto-Rico is ſituated. It is neceſſary here to obſerve, that as the Moro caſtle completely commands the paſſage into the harbour, the Enemy kept open their communication with the Southern and Weſtern parts of the iſland, and even teazed and harraſſed our left flank with their numerous gun-boats. The only point, therefore, on which we could attack the town was on the Eaſtern ſide, where it is defended by the caſtle and lines of St Chriſtopher; to approach which, it was neceſſary to force our way over the lagoon, which forms this ſide of the iſland. This paſſage was ſtrongly defended by two redouts and gun-boats, and the enemy had deſtroyed the bridge which connects in the narroweſt channel the iſland with the main land. After every effort on our part, we never could ſufficiently ſilence the fire of the enemy (who had likewiſe entrenched themſelves in the rear of theſe redoubts.) to hazard forcing the paſſage into the iſland with ſo ſmall a force; and this indeed would have been in vain, as the enemy could ſupport a fire ten times more powerful than we could have brought againſt them. The only thing left was to endeavour to bombard the town from a point to the Southward of it, near to a large magazine abandoned by the enemy. This was tried ſeveral days without any great effect, on account of the diſtance.

It appearing, therefore, that no act of vigour on our part nor that any combined operation between the ſea and land ſervice could in any manner avail, I determined to withdraw, and to re-embark the troops, which was done on the night of the 30th of April, with the greateſt order and regularity.

All our artillery and ſtores were brought off except 7 Iron guns, 4 Iron mortars, and a braſs howitzers, which was rendered unſerviceable, it being impoſſible to remove them. Not a ſick or wounded ſoldier was left behind, and nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy.

During the whole of the operations, I have experienced from Admiral Harvey the moſt cordial co-operation, and every act of perſonal kindneſs. At my requeſt he landed 300 ſeamen under Capts. Toddy and Browne, of the Royal Navy, to whoſe exertions, while on ſhore, we are under the greateſt obligations. From the arrangements of the Admiral, the landing and re-embarkation of the troops were conducted in the beſt order. To Capt. Renou, of the Royal Navy, principal agent of the tranſports, I deſire to expreſs the ſenſe I have of his good conduct upon all occaſions.

I beg leave to aſſure you, that the behaviour of the troops has been meritorious; they were patient under labour, regular and orderly in their conduct, and ſpirite when an opportunity to ſhew it occurred. All the departments of the Army exerted themſelves to my ſatiſfaction. A return of our killed and wounded accompanies this deſpatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R ABERCROMBY

P. S. I have omitted to ſay, that four Spaniſh braſs field pieces fell into our hands, which were brought off.

Return of killed, wounded, and miſſing, at Port Rico, May 2d 1797.

Royal Artillery—7 rank and file killed. 6 do. wounded. *Royal Enigneers*—5 rank and file killed, 26*th. Light Dragoons*—1 rank and file killed, 2 do. wounded, 14*th Regiment*—3 rank and file wounded 52*d ditto*—1 rank and file killed, 2 do wounded. 53d *ditto*—1 Captain wounded. 1 ditto miſſing; 3 rank and file killed, 3 do. wounded 60*th ditto*—1 rank and file killed. 3 do. wounded. 8*th. ditto*—2 rank and file killed, 3 ditto wounded, 13 ditto miſſing. *Loewenſtein's Chaſſeurs*—1 Lieut. Colonel wounded, 1 Lieut. miſſing; 6 rank and file killed. 15 do. wounded, 38 do. miſſing. *Ditto Fuſileers*—Capt. killed, 1 Lieut. miſſing, 4 rank and file killed, 30 ditto wounded. 70 do. miſſing. *Tobago Blacks*—2 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 Lieut. Col. wounded, 1 Capt killed, 1 ditto wounded, 1 ditto miſſing; 2 Lieutenants miſſing; 30 rank and file killed, 68 do. wounded, 121 miſſing.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, or miſſing.

53d *Regiment*—Capt. Rynd wonnded. Capt, Dover miſſing, ſuppoſed to be taken priſoner, *Loewenſtein's Chaſſeurs*—Lieut Col. Stammendors wounded, Lieuted Gaud miſſing ſuppoſed taken priſoner, *Ditto Fuſiliers*—Captain Garſſe killed, Lieut. Montagnac miſſing.

JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 3.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and Veſſels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Queen, Cape Nichola Mole, April 27.

Having on the 16th inſt. received information from Captain Biſſet, of his Majeſty's ſhip Janus, that he had chaced into Maregot the French frigate Harmonie, the evening before, and being myſelf obliged, for want of proviſion, to return to this port with the [illegible], Thunderer and Valiant, I directed Capt. [illegible]gilvy to make ſail in the evening, and lay off the B[illegible] Maregot all night; and, on not diſcovering the French Frigate there in the morning, he was directed to proceed cl[illegible] along aſhore, between the iſlands of Tortuga and Port-au-Paix; the Queen and Valiant keeping without Tortuga. On opening the Thunderer to the weſtward of Tortuga. Capt. Ogilvy made the ſignal for an enemy to the S. E. and on his coming within hail, had the ſatisfaction to find he had chaſed the frigate into Moſtique Bay; and it was his opinion ſhe might be deſtroyed, which I [illegible]ſtantly gave him orders to uſe his utmoſt endeavours [illegible] execute, and directed the Valiant to aſſiſt. The ſequel their Lordſhips will beſt underſtand by a copy of Capt. Ogilvy's Report (No. 1). Although there was no proportion as to force, yet the conſequences will be attended, I truſt, with the greateſt advantages to his Majeſty's ſervice, as from the very great ſcarcity of proviſions at Cape Francois, the French Deputies had forced, contary to the opinion of the Captain and Officers, this frigate to go out, in order to convoy a number of American veſſels, loaded with proviſions, that had been captured by their privateers, and carried into the ports of Port-au-Paix and Jean R[illegible], up to Cape Francois.

In the road of Jean R[illegible] I found, on my paſſage down, 14 laying there; and it appearing to me practicable to cut them out, I directed Capt. Pigot, of the Hermione, to take under his command the Mermaid, Quebec, Drake brig, and Penelope cutter, and execute that ſervice, which a copy of his Report (No. 2) will prove to their Lordſhips he did in the moſt complete manner; and from Captain Pigot's able and officer like diſpoſition, I have the ſatiſfaction of ſaying, was executed without a man being hurt, although the road was defended by a battery of five guns (32 pounders), and the veſſels anchored within half muſket ſhot of the ſhore.

You will alſo be pleaſed to lay before their Lordſhips the Report of Captains Ricketts and Pigot (No. 3 and 4), of veſſels cut out and deſtroyed from two anchorages at the weſt end of Porto Rico.

Thunderer, at Sea, April 16th, 1797.

SIR,

In conſequence of your order to attend to the French frigate I chaced into Moſtiqne yeſterday morning, I beg leave to inform you, that at a quarter paſt four yeſterday evening, the Valiant following in cloſe order, I bore up to examine the entrance of Moſtique inlet, keeping ſo cloſe in ſhore as to be in four fathom water, when a breaſt of the frigate; but the wind blew ſo hard, it was impoſſible to anchor, without a certainty of driving on the rocks. A little before five I opened my fire on the French frigate and battery, and ſhortly after, the Valiant did the ſame; but I was ſorry to find the force of wind did not allow the ſhips to remain long in our ſtations, though I had reduced the ſhip to her top-ſails, and braced the yards different ways, for the purpoſe of ſtopping her way. Finding it too late to perform the ſame evolution that evening, I hauled off, and took ſuch a ſtation as I thought moſt likely to prevent her eſcape; and this morning I had the ſatisfaction to find that the well directed fire of the two ſhips had induced her to quit her ancorage, by which means ſhe fell into ſuch a ſituation between the two ſhips as made her eſcape impoſſible. At ſeven o'clock this morning, finding herſelf in that ſituation, ſhe was run on ſhore, and ſet fire to by the crew; and 47 minutes paſt S ſhe blew up. What remains of the wreck is cloſe to the ſhore, about four miles to the windward of Jean Rabel. I have every reaſon to think ſhe was the Harmonie, of 44 guns. It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction I inform you, that this ſervice has been performed without the loſs of a man, though the ſhips ſuffered a little in their maſts; ſails. rigging and hull. I an much indebted to Captain Crawley, of the Valiant, for the cloſe order in which he followed me, and the ſtrict attention he paid to the orders I gave him before I bore up. From the ſmall ſpecimen I have had of the conduct of the officers and men belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Thunderer, under my command, I am convinced, that if an opportunity of real ſervice offered, they would do credit to the country they belong to.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. OGILVY,

Hermione, Cape St. Nicholas, April 21.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you that purſuant to your order of the 18th inſt. I have proceeded with his Majeſty's ſhip Mermaid off the Eaſt end of Tortuga to endeavour of fall in with the Drake and Penelope, and was joined by them and his Majeſty's ſhip Quebec, at ſun-ſet, on the 19th.

The wind being very light, and a ſtrong current ſetting to the Eaſtward, I judged we ſhould not reach Jean Rabel before day-light, therefore ſtood to the North Weſt until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th, keeping far enough from the land to prevent any ſuſpicion of our intentions, having determined to attempt ſurpriſing the veſſels with the boats under cover of the night.

I directed the ſeveral Captains to make the neceſſary preparations for that purpoſe, and ſtood in, carrying a proportion of ſail to be cloſe in ſhore to the eaſtward of Jean Rebel, before the land wind came off, in which we ſucceeded to my wiſhes, and kept running down to the weſtward until I ſuppoſed we were within two miles of the veſſels, when the boats were ſent in with directions to row cloſe along ſhore until they diſcovered them, it being then ſo dark we could not ſee them from the ſhips; the frigates followed under an eaſy ſail keeping about a mile from the ſhore, to draw the attention of the Enemy, and thereby favour the attempt of the boats. At about one o'clock I perceived a fire of muſquetry, at which time the Enemy had diſcovered the boats, but not until they were in poſſeſſion of many of the veſſels, and had one actually under way. The batteries almoſt immediately opened upon the ſhips, which was occaſionally returned by them, and about four o'clock the veſſels were in poſſeſſion of our people, and ſtanding out with the land breeze, except two ſmall row boats, which were hauled upon the beach, and could not be got off. I cannot omit expreſſing my thanks, for the advice and ready aſſiſtance in the execution of the above ſervice, and my approbation of the conduct and exertions of the officers and crews belonging to the different ſhips, eſpecially thoſe employed in the boats; and it is with particular ſatiſfaction I have to inform you that it has been executed without a man being hurt. Incloſed I have the honor to tranſmit a liſt of the veſſels which were brought out by the boats.

And am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HUGH PIGOT.

Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

[*Here follows a Liſt of V[illegible] brought out of Jean Rable by [illegible] Majeſty's Ships H[illegible]ne, Quebec, Mermaid, Drake [illegible] Penelope cu[illegible].*]

La Magi[illegible], Calabaſh-Bay, April 8.

SIR—I have the ſatisfaction to info[illegible] you that the boats belonging to the Magicienne and Re[illegible]s, officered and manned by vol[illegible]eers from the tw[illegible] ſhips, in the night o[illegible] 6th inſta[illegible] entered the harbou[illegible] of Cape Roxo, in this iſland, the great receptacle for French privateers and their prizes: when they captu[illegible]d, ſunk, and burnt, 13 ſail of ſquare—rigged veſſels [illegible]d ſchooners, the wh[illegible] port (except a Daniſh [illegible]p,) and def[illegible] [illegible]es of two guns each, [illegible]nd 4 poun[illegible] [illegible] the en[illegible]e and head of the harbour, without the loſs of a ma[illegible].

This ſervice was ſo admirably well executed, that I think it a duty incumbent upon me to make known to you the names of every Officer employed on it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. H. RICKETTS.

Officers employed on the Cape Roxo Expedition.

LA MAGICIENNE—Mr. Naples, Firſt Lieunteant Mr. Cheſhire, Maſter, Mr. Adams, Purſer; Mr. Jordain, Surgeon; Mr. Perry, Lieutenant of Marines—REGULUS—Mr. Mackheath, Firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Reid, Maſter; Mr. Fraſer, Lieutenant of Marines.

Hermione, at Cape Nichola, April 25.

I have the honour to inform you. that, on the 22d of March, ſtanding in between the Iſland of Zacheo and the Weſt end of Porto Rico, I diſcovered a brig. and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels, at anchor cloſe in ſhore, and had the good fortune to ſucceed in bringing the Hermione to an anchor within half a mile of them and abreaſt of a ſmall battery, which immediately opened a fire upon the ſhip, but was very ſhortly ſilenced.

I ſent the boats, under the direction of Lieutenants Reid and Douglas, to take poſſeſſion of the veſſels; and though they were aground, and a ſmart fire of muſquetry kept up by the Enemy, they brought them all out but two, which were ſunk, and I am happy to ſay without a man being hurt. The following day I ſent the boats, under the direction of Lieutenant Reid, to land and endeavour to ſpike and diſmount the guns, which they effected without loſs; and the Enemy had, on our firſt appearance, taken the ſails of the veſſels away, and otherwiſe diſmantled them, I ſet fire to them all but the brig, three of which were French Privateers, and the others prizes, making in all 15, beſides the brig.

In executing this ſervice, I feel it but juſtice to the officers and ſhips company under my command, to expreſs my approbation of their conduct and exertions, particularly thoſe employed in the boats, which ſervice was attended with much riſk and fatigue, executed with the greateſt cheerfulneſs, ſpirit, and good judgment

The brig belongs to Bremen, and was captured by one of the privateers a month before; ſhe is laden very deep, and is a very valuable veſſel.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) HUGH PIGOT.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 15th November, 1797.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

Fort St. George, 7th November, 1797

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT,

LIEUT. COL. SPENS, appointed to Command the *Cantonment at Wallajahbad.*

We imagine that the English Papers received at Bombay, have not been in regular ſucceſſion:—in the account of the Mutiny at Sheerneſs, we in the firſt inſtance, are informed of the Seamen having drawn the Fleet up in a Line of Battle, and defiance;—and in the next we find a detail of their leaders execution. How Government were enabled to triumph over theſe daring and ill-adviſed men we are now enabled to inform our READERS—it was ſimply from the circumſtance, of the Fleet at the Nore, having only *three weeks Proviſion on board,* at the time when the Mutiny began,—this was ſoon exhauſted,—and as every means of ſupply was cut off from the Shore, the Seamen were at length obliged to ſurrender, unconditionally. The conſequences of their ſurrender, our Readers are appriſed of:—we have to add, that when the *Portſmouth Fleet* threw off their ancient ſubordination, and made thoſe claims which were ſo readily complied with, the Ships of Lord Bridport's Squadron, had on board *ſix Months Proviſion and Stores.*

ON the 23d Ultimo, arrived at Bengal, the Extra Ships PURSUIT and FRIENDSHIP, from England.

The Purſuit ſailed from Portſmouth on the 5th of June, in company with the following Indiamen, under convoy of His Majeſty's Ship Intrepid of 64 Guns, viz. the CIRENCESTER—COUTTS—HOPE, and ARNISTON, for *China*:—The WOODCOT and RAYMOND, for *Bombay*:—EARL SPENCER—LORD WALSINGHAM—PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY—HAWKE—DUKE OF MONTROSE—EARL WYCOMBE, and QUEEN, Extra Ship, for *Bengal.*

The Earl Wycombe having loſt her Bowſprit, was obliged to put back.

The Intrepid, after ſeeing the Fleet into a certain latitude, was to proceed to St. Helena and take the homeward bound Ships under convoy to England.

The Purſuit and Queen parted from the Convoy on the 14th of July, in the latitude of 5° North, as it was underſtood the Fleet were to put into St. Saluador, for refreſhments and Water.

It is ſtated, upon the authority of private letters received by the Purſuit, that the FRENCH Directory had actually iſſued LETTERS OF MARQUE againſt the Ships of the United States of AMERICA, and that, in conſequence, the Inſurance from So. Carolina to Hamburgh was as high as 20 Guineas per cent.

The Purſuit has alſo brought Intelligence of the DEATH of the KING OF PRUSSIA; the account of which reached England juſt before the Purſuit ſailed, and was alſo communicated to Capt. Barker, by the Captain of the American Ship John, from Hamburgh, which he fell in with at Sea.

Extract, POINT DE GALLE, *27th Oct.*

"We have been alarmed lately at this place
"by the appearance of a ſuſpicious veſſel off
"the Port, the ſame veſſel alſo looked into
"Columbo, from which place the Drake Crui-
"ſer was deſpatched in ſearch of her, but too
"late, ſhe however ſtill remains off this Port.
"The undermentioned Ships are now in the
"Roads—GREENWICH Brown, from Bengal—
"bound to Bengal, Portugueſe Ship VIAGINTI;
"from Liſbon bound to Bengal, called here
"for water—left Liſbon, 14th April, Cargo,
"WINE, DOLLARS, and GOLD.—

We are ſorry to obſerve that the report which was current ſome days ago relative to the capture of the *Apollo Privateer,* by the Princeſs Amelia, and Sulivan Indiamen, ſeems to decline in the general credit, from the want of confirmation: little connected as the circumſtance may appear, it is ſuppoſed that the capture of the Privateer has been blended with the ſeizure of a veſſel under a very ſuſpicious character carrying Daniſh Colours, by the Drake Cruiſer on her paſſage to Columbo.

[*Bombay Courier.*

DEATHS.

On the 26th Ultimo, at Muglatore, Mr. THOMAS PHIPPARD, *Surgeon,* in the Honorable Company's Service, and many Years a *Surgeon* in the Royal Navy. In paying a final and juſt Tribute to the Virtues and Excellencies of this Worthy Man, truth will not be violated, or panegyric ſought for. His Manners, were plain, and unobtruſive; his Friendſhips, warm and active; and his beſt powers, ever readily exerted in the cauſe of ſuffering Humanity: in fine, few Men could boaſt of having through life, acquired a larger circle of *real Friends,* nor have many, better merited the valuable acquiſition.

At the Mount, on the 7th Inſt. Mr. R. DIXON, Conductor of Stores.

At Bagdat. CAPT. REID, formerly commanding the Extra Ship Princes Royal.

At ANJENGO, on the 11th Ultimo, J. HUTCHINSON, Eſq. many Years CHIEF of that Reſidency.

At Nagapatam, on the 3d Inſtant Mr CHARLES O. NEIL, an Aſſiſtant Surgeon in the Hon. Company's Service, and acting Surgeon to His Majeſty's 52d Regiment. A Gentleman whoſe goodneſs of Heart, and conciliating Manners, had gained him the eſteem of every one who knew him.

A SUPPLEMENT *will be publiſhed, in the course of this day.*

For Private Sale.

TWO NEW ELEGANT EUROPE

CARRIAGES,

IMPORTED ON THE

CHICHESTER,

they are finiſhed in a Maſterly manner with Plated Mouldings, LAMPS, &c. complete.

Apply to WRIGHT HURST and BRANSON.

By order of the Adminiſtrators,

TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE,

NAGAPAH CHITTY,

To be ſold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderſon,

ON THE GROUND,

On THURSDAY, the 23d. Inſtant,

Between 4 and 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A PIECE of Ground Situated to the Northward of Popham's houſe, Black Town, meaſuring 411½ Feet from North to South, and 70 Feet from Eaſt to Weſt, which will be put up in ſuch lots as intending purchaſers may require.—and Conditions will be mentioned at the time and place of Sale.

By order of the Adminiſtrators

To be ſold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderſon,

AT HIS ROOMS.

On THURSDAY, the 16th, November,

At 11 o'Clock.

THE REMAINDER OF THE

BOOKS,

And Effects belonging to the Eſtate of the late,

Andrew Roſs Eſq.

Hand Bills will be Publiſhed.

ALSO,

A Bay Mare with Saddle and Bridle, and Sundry other Articles belonging to the Eſtate of an Officer deceaſed.

Advertiſement,

THE LOTTERY advertiſed by J. DOBBIN, to begin Drawing on this day, is unavoidably delayed till the FIRST TUESDAY in the NEXT MONTH.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY F. H. WARD,—*Popham's Broad way.*

[illegible] WHERE AD[illegible] [illegible]ENTS ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, POETICAL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.

[illegible] Meſſrs. THOMSON and FERRIS, *Calcutta,*—Meſſrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Maſulipatnam,*—Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. [illegible] Mr. P. SECLUNA, *Tri[illegible]ealie,* Mr. ROBINSON *Calicut,* and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER,

WEDNESDAY, *15th November*, 1797.

112

LONDON,—July 1st

Yesterday a general court was held at the East India House, for the purpose of determining by Ballot, the question for a committee of proprietors being formed on the subject of the Nabob's debts.

And "*to consider what relief can be obtained for the Company in the present instance, and what measures ought to be adopted to secure them for the future from those fatal consequences, which must ensue from an adherence to the principles laid down by the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India.*"

At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the number to be.

For the question	- - -	344
Against it	- - - - -	563

About 6000 troops are arrived in Ireland from Great Britain; and 4000 more are under orders thither. A large party of our Artillery are to go to Ireland; and the Irish Artillery have embarked for England.

On Friday last the Report of the Secret Committee of the Irish House of Lords was presented to their Lordships, It is more concise than the Report of the Commons—it charges the Society of United Irishmen with an intention *to subvert the Government*, and to destroy the Members of both Houses; and it alledges, that they entered into a *correspondence with the Directory of France*, in order to procure their co-operation.

General Cuyier is appointed Commander in Chief in the West Indies, and to proceed immediately for Martinique.

The French Squadron commanded by Commodore Barnie is blocked up at Norfolk in Virginia by Admiral Vandeput.

ADMIRAL DUNCAN is at anchor within two leagues of the Dutch fleet in the Texel, composed of 33 sail. A great number of Dutch and French Troops are encamped along the Coast and a great number are embarked in Transports. The Admiral has requested a reinforcement. Government in consequence ordered all the Ships in the Thames to repair immediately to the Nore. The AGINCOURT, LANCASTER and LION are ordered immediately to sail.

Some of the Instigators of the Mutiny in the Navy have been discovered among the Members of the Corresponding Societies, and we understand, that, from peculiar circumstances, it had been found necessary to bring a Bill into Parliament, to authorize their Punishment.

The MINORITY, in the IRISH PARLIAMENT, have *withdrawn themselves* entirely from the responsibility of the Legislative measures, pursued by the Majority.

The Secretary declared openly in the Irish House of Commons, that *it was not legislation* they should look to hereafter, but *strong measures*, and certainly it became the duty of every man who was of a different opinion, to exempt himself from the awful *responsibility* that attaches to the *desperate* system of Ministers.

The MARKETS are in general good; the articles of Indian importation, SUGARS, INDIGO and COTTON, still keep rising, the latter article is at 14d. per pound.

A memorial, from the East India Company, has been presented to Parliament, praying an equalization of the Duties on their Imports, which is likely to be successful.

The Bill for enabling the Governments in India, to grant Registers to Ships built within their Territorial dominions, has been so powerfully opposed as to occasion it's being rejected.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Officers, we understand, have resigned their commands in the Channel Fleet:

CAPTIANS.	SHIPS.	CAPTAINS.	SHIPS.
Holloway, of the	Duke.	Cook, of the	La Nymphe,
Griffiths, —	London,	Miller, —	Megæra.
Nicholls, —	Marlborough	Barker, —	Incendiary.
Eaton, —	Medusa.	Mowbray,	Fly.

The principle upon which they have sent in their resignation is, that they are unwilling to run the risk of experiencing a repetition of the insults lately offered to them.

It is confidently asserted to be the firm resolution of the DIRECTORY, to enter the hereditary dominions of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, *if the Preliminary Articles which shall be proposed at Lisle are not accepted by the English Plenipotentiaries.* The plan is said to be the following: GENERAL HOCHE who is gone to Paris to receive his final instructions, is to make a DESCENT with the army collected in the envirous of Dunkirk, upon ENGLAND or IRELAND: and General Lefebvre, with a division of the army of the North, and two divisions of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, is to pass the line of demarcation, yet to respect the Neutrality in every other place, and penetrate to HANOVER. The DUTCH SQUADRON consisting of 33 sail, with 1200 artillery men, and 30,000 stand of arms on board, besides a large quantity of military stores, is to block up the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser.

LONDON, JUNE 20th.

On Friday letters were delivered in the City from General O'Hara; the substance of them is, that the SPANISH ARMY is increasing every day at the lines of St. ROCHE, and that the works at those lines are unremittingly carried on. The works upon the rock, being strengthened far beyond any former period, are able to withstand any attack, and are in fact, deemed to be impregnable. The Governor says, that he shall not waste a single ounce of powder, until the Spaniards begin to make approaches. The Garrison was healthy, and the supply of fresh Provisions from the Coast of Barbary was plentiful and constant.

Mr. Hammond arrived in Town on Saturday from Berlin, and Mr. East, the messenger from Vienna. In consequence of despatches brought by the latter, which are said to state, that the property of the English at VENICE, including the Sums placed by a GREAT PERSONAGE, in the BANK of that CITY, had been SEIZED by the FRENCH, a Council was held at Lord Grenville's Office, at which all the Ministers were present.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on HENRY RUSSEL Esq. upon his being appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William.

By a new Military regulation, all SURGEONS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS of Regiments are, for the future, *to wear the full dress uniforms* of their respective Corps.

A Newspaper has been recently established at Constantinople.

HAGUE June 24.

Preparations for an EXPEDITION against ENGLAND continue to be carried on with activity at the Texel. About 30,000 Austrian deserters who were at Lisle have just been sent in detachments to Utrecht, from whence they are to be distributed either in the Batavian Army or Navy.

LONDON July 4th.

The Court of Directors of the Dast India Company, have appointed The Right Honorable Richard EARL of MORNINGTON, to succeed LORD HOBART in the GOVERNMENT of MADRAS, and eventually that of BENGAL.

LONDON July 11th.

On the 5th it was announced in Paris, and made a very considerable sensatton, that BUONAPARTE in a letter to the Directory, stated that he had seen with great uneasiness the dilatory spirit of the Court of VIENNA in regard to the DEFINITIVE TREATY—that the jealousy between the out posts of the two Armies was daily fomenting into discord, and that *even some acts of hostility* had taken place in the Friuli. That in consequence of this he had made a preparatory remonstrance, but entirely in the loyalty of intention, which he had no doubt if it should not, he informs the Citizens Directors that he is prepared to force the Emperor to fulfil his engagements to the Republic. His army is more powerful than at the epoch of the Armistice, since he has now removed all apprehensions of attack by the powers of Italy, and can bring all his force to bear on the hereditary dominions of Austria.

LONDON, JULY 18th.

The last advices from Berlin bring very alarming accounts of the health of the KING of Prussia, who is said to have been attacked by a dropsy of the breast, which leaves no hope of cure.

Copy of a letter said to have been sent on shore at Cadiz by Admiral Nelson.

On board his Britannic Majesty's Ship Britannia, in Sight of Cadiz, April 12th 1797.

"His Catholic Majesty having declared War unjustly, and unprovoked against the King and the British Nation, the English Government consider themselves authorized to deprive this power (Spain) of its commerce. I therefore inform you, that from this day no vessel shall enter, nor sail from Cadiz, without my permission, or that of the Admiral of the fleet, this Port being considered as entirely blockaded.

H. NELSON.

According to advices received from Gibralter, on Monday, the whole of the British troops from the Isle of Elba are safe arrived at Gibralter, in consequence of which the 90th and another regiment have been sent off to Lisbon.

It was on the 16th of April that the Engl[illegible] troops evacuated Porto Ferrajo and the Isl[illegible] of Elba. Previous to the evacuation taki[illegible] place, the frigate Migonne was set fire to.

It is stated in a letter from Lisbon, th[illegible] Mr. Muir, who was transported to Bota[illegible] Bay, and made his escape to the Havann[illegible] was on board one of the frigates Lately captu[illegible]d by Sir John Jervis, and was killed by the last shot fired by the Irrestistible Man of War.

Extract of a letter from York, May 30.

"The Dumfriesshire regiment of light Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Maxwell, having been assembled on parade last night, by Lieutenant General Scott, to hear read in consequence of General Orders, the answers of the Marines at Chatham to the incendiary handbills found in their barracks; with the utmost eagerness and unanimity came to the following resolutions, which most strongly mark their loyalty and attachment to their King and Country.

"The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Private Soldiers of his Majesty's Dumfriesshire Cavalry, struck with horror and indignation at the intelligence conveyed in the General orders of this day, "that attempts have been made" in some regiments, by means of French bribery or from other vile and seditious motives, to currupt the honorable principles of British Soldiers, and thereby alienate their affections from their King and Country, unanimously agree to subscribe the following sums, the amount of which to be paid to any Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier in the regiment, on whose information any such rascally incendiary shall be convicted, Viz.

Field Officers,	-	Twenty	Guineas	each,
Captains,	- -	Ten	do.	do.
Lieutenants,	- -	Five	do.	do.
Cornets,	- -	Three	do.	do.
Quarter Masters,	-	One	do.	do.
Serjeants,	- -	Five	Shillings	each
Corporals,	- -	Half a	Crown	each.
Privates,	- -	One	Shilling	each.

Signed by desire of the whole Regiment.

MICH. STEWART MAXWELL.

Colonel, Dumfries Light Dragoons.

"After the foregoing resolutions had been signed, the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates waited upon Colonel Maxwell, and unanimously offered one week's whole pay, over and above their former subscription, for the laudable purpose abovementioned."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth May 29.

"A very providential discovery of a deep laid CONSPIRACY was made last evening at the marine barracks at Stone house, while the marines were at evening parade, but for which the most melancholy consequences would have resulted therefrom this morning. It appears that a private marine, who some time since left the barracks without permission, had shipt himself on board the Powerful, man of war, to which he had formerly belonged, and being a favourite among the crew; when the mutiny first took place in the harbour, they appointed him one of their Delegates; a few days since, however, he was sent from the Ship to the barracks and there put in the guard house, from whence it was determined to liberate him this morning, and to pull down the barracks, which was to have been effected by the crew of one of the Ships, in conjunction with a regiment quartered in the neighbourhood; and the better to prevent resistance on the part of the marines at the barracks, about one hundred and fifty of them were assembled yesterday on the Stone-Hill, and there separately sworn by a private marine now in custody, to lay down their arms immediately on the appearance of the sailors and soldiers, who were to approach the barracks in form of a procession, the better to conceal their intention.

As soon as the particulars were communicated to the General commanding at the barracks, and while the men were at parade, he issued private orders to secure their arms, and immediately armed all the Non-commissioned officers and the Band, cleared the Barracks of every person but those belonging to them, and then addressed himself to the men on the impropriety of their conduct: the arms being all secured, were placed under a strong guard, and then express was sent off for London with an account of the discovery: several Marines were taken into custody this morning as accomplices in the conspiracy, and are now in confinement.

[illegible] was y[illegible]rday [illegible]ening [illegible]rted in town that Gene[illegible] [illegible]che [illegible] [illegible]ith a body of thirty [illegible]d men invade *H[illegible]er*,—This report would not be very impropable if the line of neutrality and the protection of the King of Prussia were not interpose[illegible] between the Electorate, and the republican army. It was also reported, that Sir Morton Eden in [illegible] voured to procure a[illegible]ce of the Emp[illegible] for Mr. Hammon[illegible] [illegible] was told an interview was [illegible]fess, [illegible] [illegible]f the English negoti[illegible]s mission was known before his arrival at Vienna.

IRELAND.

Friday,—June 16.

REPORT *from the* COMMITTEE *of* SECRECY *of the* HOUSE *of* LORDS.

Die Veneris, 12° Maii, 1797.

The Lord Chancellor from the Lords Committees appointed to examine the Matters of the ſealed up Papers received from the Commons the 4th inſtant, made the following Report, viz.

MY LORDS,

The Lords Committees appointed to examine the matters of the ſealed up papers received from the Houſe of Commons the 4th inſt. and to report the ſame as they ſhould appear to them to the Houſe, having carefully examined the papers referred to them, and compared the ſaid papers with the report made by the Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons, and having received and inveſtigated ſuch further evidence as they thought in prudence they were called upon to examine, have come to an unanimous reſolution immediately to report to your Lordſhips, that they are fully ſatisfied and convinced from the evidence laid before them, that a traiterous and alarming CONSPIRACY has been formed, and ſundry acts have been done in purſuance thereof by certain affiliate ſociates and perſons in different parts of this kingdom calling themſelves United Iriſhmen, for the SUBVERSION of the eſtabliſhed LAWS, and CONSTITUTION, and the introduction of a ſyſtem of anarchy, plunder, and confuſion, ſimilar to that which has fatally prevailed in France.

Your Committee think it neceſſary further to report to your Lordſhips, that it has appeared diſtinctly to them that ſuch a ſyſtem was the firſt and fundamental object of theſe ſocieties at their original inſtitution in the ſummer of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and that the attainment of what are called Parliamentry Reform, and Catholic Emancipation, were and continue to be held out by them merely as a pretence for their Aſſociations, and with a view to ſeduce perſons, who are not apprized of their traiterous deſigns, to unite with them.

It has appeared to your Committee, that theſe Aſſociations have gradually multiplied, and are now extended in a very alarming degree, that their Members are bound to each other by oaths of ſecrecy, and appear to be firmly united in a general compact to SUBVERT the MONARCHY and to eſtabliſh a REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT in Ireland—To effect this object, it has appeared clearly to your Committee, that meaſures have been adopted by them, and are ſtill continued for procuring arms and ammunition to the diſtributed amongſt the accomplices in this conſpiracy, for effecting by open force their purpoſes, and particularly that pikes in very conſiderable numbers have been procured by them.

And it has appeared clearly that they look to force only, for that they have unequivocally avowed their hoſtility to the Parliament, and to all the Members of whom it is compoſed without diſtinction or exception—It has further appeared to your Committee, that the leaders and directors of theſe Aſſociations are now, and have been for ſome time paſt, anxiouſly engaged in uniting with them a claſs of men who had formerly diſturbed the Peace of this country, by acts of outrage, robberry, and murder, under the appellation of Defenders, and your Committee have reaſon to apprehend that in a certain degree they have ſucceeded.

Your Committee having carefully examined the Report made by the Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons which your Lordſhips have referred to them; find that it is fully ſupported by the evidence which has been inveſtigated by your Committee, and therefore they have foreborne to enter into the detail contained in the ſaid Report, which otherwiſe they ſhould have thought it neceſſary to lay before your Lordſhips; but they beg leave to refer your Lordſhips to the ſaid report, which will be found to contain facts of a moſt intereſting and important nature, and deſerving your Lordſhips moſt ſerious conſideration; and in addition to the facts contained in the ſaid Report, your Committee think it neceſſary to ſtate to your Lordſhips, that it has appeared diſtinctly and unequivocally to them, that a traiterous correſpondence and communication has been carried on between the leaders and directors of the ſocieties of United Iriſhmen, and the Executive Directory of the French Republic;

The period at which this c[illegible]rreſpondence was proved to have taken place, ha[illegible] appeared to your Committe[illegible] to have been [illegible]ween [illegible]e month of [illegible] thouſ[illegible]nd ſeve[illegible]dred ninety-five, and the month of Ja[illegible]y one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and the means by which it was carried on, in that inſtance have been fully proved before your Committee, th[illegible] the event of ſucceſs on the part of [illegible] conſpirators, it has been decided that [illegible] perſons who, fro[illegible] principles of ſituations, may be [illegible] to the conſpiracy, ſhall [illegible] maſſacred; the [illegible] proſcribed liſt it appeared to your Committee, has been calculated by one of their leaders at thirty thouſand perſons,

Under circumſtances ſo novel and alarming, your Committee ſubmit to your Lordſhips the expediency of their being empowered to make further inquiries, and to receive ſuch communications as may be made to them by order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, or by the Committee of Secrecy appointed by the Houſe of Commons, whoſe zeal and aſſiduity in concert with your Lordſhips, cannot fail, we truſt, in detecting this ſcene of iniquity, and thereby averting the calamities in which the further progreſs of ſuch a conſpiracy muſt neceſſarily involve this happy and proſperous nation.

NABOB'S DEBTS.

LONDON, *June* 2.

Lord Kinnaird, in a very long ſpeech, as one of the Proprietors who had convened the Court, entered fully into the reaſons which induced himſelf and friends again to agitate a ſubject already decided by ballot. His Lordſhip concluded a very long ſpeech, by moving a reſolution as follows: "That this Court highly approves of the letter of the Court of Directors addreſſed to the Right Hon. the Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, dated the 5th of November 1795; and of their repreſentation to the Board of Commiſſioners for the affairs of India, under date the 13th of January following, relative to the payment of the private debts of the Nabob of Arcot; and agrees in the opinions therein contained:

And as it appears to this Court, that by the order of the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners, under date the 18th of January 1796, the Eaſt India COMPANY are placed in a ſituation, with reſpect to the NABOB and his private creditors, very different from the intent and meaning of the Legiſlature, and replete with conſequences which may prove highly injurious to their rights and intereſts; that they ſpecially recommend to the Court of Directors to take again into conſideration this moſt important ſubject, and to adopt ſuch meaſures as, in their judgement, may tend to the relief of this Company at preſent, and to their protection in future, againſt the alarming reſponſibility and dangers to which they are liable, according to the principles avowed in the order aforeſaid."

Mr. Adair ſeconded the motion in a ſhort ſpeech.

After a deſultory debate, the motion was put, and carried unanimouſly.

MUTINY AT THE NORE.

LONDON,—June 10.

This morning the following Letter was received from SHEERNESS, *Dated Saturday morning, two o'clock.*

" I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that in conſequence of the Proclamation having been made known to the ſeamen, ſeveral of the ſhips indicated a deſire to return to their duty. This was violently oppoſed by the Delegates; but it was determined by ſome to take every ſtep poſſible to get away. About half an hour paſt five laſt night, juſt at the head of the tide, the Leopard and Repulſe, all the fleet having their foretop ſails loſe, cut away their cables and drifted off. A heavy fire was immediately commenced on them by the Monmouth and the Monarch, of 74 guns each, which was continued for upwards of an hour.

" The Repulſe of 64 guns unfortunately got on ſhore within reach of their guns, and thereby ſuſtained ſome damage; but was at length got off—and, thank God, moored alongſide the Serapis, juſt off the 12 gun battery, at ſeven this evening.—The Leopard of 50 guns alſo got a ground on the Middle Sand, but ſoon after got off with a few ſhot in her rigging, and her fore-top-maſt ſhot away. Part of the figure head and the ſtarboard quarter rail of the Repulſe was ſhot away; but no perſon, as I have yet learnt was killed or wounded in either of the ſhips. The Leopard arrived about eight in the evening in Sea Reach, juſt below Graveſend, and landed her marines, by means of a mackarel ſmack coming up.

" The firing was the moſt tremendous ever heard ſo near the ſhore, and occaſioned no ſmall alarm at this place."

During the engagement at the Nore, 17 ſail of the merchantmen who were detained by the mutineers, took the opportunity to ſlip their cables and get away.

Captain Harwood, of the Repulſe, ſet off laſt night from the Commiſſioner's Houſe at Chatham, at half paſt eight o'clock, in a poſt chaiſe, for the Admiralty, with the agreeable intelligence.

JUNE, 14.

" The rebellious confederacy at the Nore is [illegible]mpletely diſſolved, and the mutiny happily at [illegible] end." The white flag now flies on board all [illegible] ſhips, the ſeveral crews having this morn[illegible] made an unconditional ſurrender to the Port Admiral at Sheernſs. Some of the delegates have made their eſcape; but the ringleaders, Parker, Davies, and ſeveral others, are now in cloſe cuſtody. His Majeſty's pardon has been granted to the crews of all the ſhips, with the exception only of the Delegates. Upon the ſubmiſſion of the Sandwich being accepted, Captain Moſs immediately went on board, and reſumed the command of her; and Admiral Buckner ſoon after re-hoiſted his flag, amidſt the acclamations of the crew, who gave three cheers upon the occaſion.

" This morning the Sandwich came drifting up to this port, with a white flag at her maintop. Every flag but the white one was hauled downs and all the ſails furled. The perſons who appeared as commanding officers hailed the gun boats, ſaid that they came in to ſurrender, and that they meant to give up Parker, and the reſt of the Delegates. When they came to anchor, which is juſt within gun ſhot of the great battery, ſome boats went on board, took out Parker, Higgins, Gregory, Davies, Denniſon, and about 20 other Delegates.

" Delegate Parker, and his firſt Captain Davies, have been examined, and fully committed to Maidſtone gaol; they are juſt ſent off under a ſtrong guard.

" The mode in which the men got poſſeſſion of them is as follows:—About eight o'clock this morning, ſome of the petty officers, deputed by the loyal part of the ſhip's crew, went off to their Officers, while Parker and his aſſociates were holding a Council in the Ward-room, and applied to them, ſaying, If it were agreeable to the Officers, they were willing to ſubmit, leaving it to them to obtain their pardon. The commanding officer immediately replied. "Then you muſt ſecure Parker, and the reſt of the Delegates." This was put in execution as ſoon as ſaid, and hoiſting a white flag at the main, they weighed and ſtood in for the Little Nore, where they caſt anchor within reach of the great battery, and, manning the long boat, brought the whole of them to the Commiſſioner's ſtairs where they were received by a ſtrong guard, who took charge of the priſoners.

" Several Delegates belonging to the Leopard were on board the Agamemnon, and, in conſequence of an information from that ſhip, are taken out, and are now under examination at the New Tavern previous to their committal for trial. Five were taken, and the ſixth, on being called up to go in the boat, put a piſtol to his head, and ſhot himſelf.

" *Three o'Clock P. M.*—The Monmouth has come into Harbour with a white flag, and profeſſes obedience to her Commander.

" *Half paſt Four.*—The Montague, Belliqueux, and Inflexible, juſt come in, and the remaining few are on their way; ſo that the buſineſs may be conſidered as finally ſettled. The Inflexible and Pylades ſtood out with more obſtinacy than any of the other ſhips."

As Parker is very ill, the ſuſpicion is that he has taken poiſon; but its effects are not likely to be fatal, as he has been ſeized with a violent vomiting.—He is extremely ſullen; his haughty ſpirit appears broken; Davies, his companion, is in better health and ſpirits. A ſpecial commiſſion will be immediately made out for the trial of theſe men, as well as all the others apprehended.

THE TIMES—MAY 22, 1797.

We have ſtated, that Marquis CORNWALLIS was going to Ireland as Commander in Chief, and that he was to carry over with him very full powers and his Majeſty's conſent to *Catholic Emancipation,* We underſtand, however, that there is ſome little demur to his going his Lordſhip declined the civic appointment of Lord Lieutenant: and as the powers with which he was to be entruſted are ſo extenſive, they would rather ſuperſede thoſe of the Lord Lieutenant;—and here, a difficulty has ariſen in reſpect to making out his inſtructions. We ſtill think, however, that the Noble Marquis will go. An arrangement is now on foot for Mr. Beresford quitting his office, previous to other reſignations in Ireland.

THE ORACLE.

Portſmouth, May 23.—We are ſorry to announce that the crews of Admiral Lord *Hugh Seymour's* ſquatron are in the ſame ſtate as Lord *Bridport's* was— many officers have already heen turned on ſhore from them.

Laſt night, DELEGATES from the different Companies of ARTIFICERS belonging to His Majeſty's DOCK YARD, met at a public houſe at Portſea, agreeble to a hand bill ſtuck up at the Dock Gates, to petition the Admiralty for an increaſe of pay, and ſome addition to their ſuperanuation.

An order was received this morning to diſcharge all the ſhipwrights from His Majeſty's dock yard at Portſmouth, that have been entered in 1797, and no more to be entered.

IRELAND.

Adjutant Generals Office 20th May 1797.

" GENERAL ORDERS. In obedience to an order of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, it is the Commander in Chief's Command, that the Millitary do act, without waiting for directious from the magiſtrate, in diſperſing any tumultuous aſſembles, or perſons threatning the peace of the realm, and the ſafety of the lives and properties of his Majeſty's Loyal ſubjects whatſoever."